

The Sun.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid.
DAILY, per Month.....\$6 00
DAILY, per Year.....60 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....70 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....70 00
Postage to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

Printed at No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and at No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their names returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Vital Differences.

If the ticket of the Republican party, the party of the St. Louis platform, the elector of an honest-money President in 1896 and the committee to elect an honest-money Congress in 1898, had not been put in the field in the Greater New York this fall, the consequent shock to the cause of anti-Bryanism would have been felt seriously throughout the country.

If the Citizens' Union ticket, with Mr. SETH LOW at its head, had never seen the light, it would have been no misfortune at all. The country has prospered and the city of New York has grown great and proud of itself without the Citizens' Union.

If the Republican leaders had failed to reaffirm the party platform and to nominate as the party candidates unmistakable representatives of its principles, they would have been guilty of treachery that would have made them justly objects of contempt and execration.

If the season had passed without a Citizens' Union candidate nobody's good name would have suffered injury.

Nomination by the Republicans was a duty.

Nomination by the Citizens' Union was an indulgence.

If Gen. TRACY should fall out of the canvass, the country would be filled with the gravest anxieties.

If SETH LOW should cease to be a candidate, no one would have a moment of trouble. Every sincere partisan of the St. Louis platform would rejoice.

If the Republican ticket in New York should be beaten in this momentous election, it would be a national calamity.

If the Citizens' Union ticket should be beaten, no more harm would come to any man or institution than if the Citizens' Union had not been born.

Here is a simple but imperative guide to voters next election day. In Gen. TRACY is the hub of conservative politics in the Eastern States. If Low will not leave the field, let all now with him leave him and vote for TRACY.

For Sensible Men.

Nothing is more obvious than that the Republicans can elect Gen. TRACY. With the opposition split up by GEORGE VAN WYCK, LOW, and GLEASON, victory is assured to them if they hold together; and loud as is the noise made by the conspirators who are working in all nasty ways to divide and destroy their party, they will hold together.

The full Republican vote will elect Gen. TRACY beyond any reasonable doubt, and it is the knowledge of that fact which is stimulating every enemy of the Republican party and every friend of HENRY GEORGE and Bryanism to insidious efforts to destroy its unity.

The election of Gen. TRACY is assured if he gets no more than the usual percentage of votes which, as many past elections have demonstrated, can always be relied upon as Republican. SETH LOW is working night and day to reduce that sure percentage by drawing off Republican votes to himself, but the party is now fully warned of his hostile purpose. His candidacy is solely against the Republican party and in the interest of its enemies, with whom he and his agents have made an offensive and defensive alliance. It is an alliance against the Republican party because the division of that party's votes makes inevitable its own victory unless it is divided.

These are palpable facts recognized by every experienced observer of the political situation. They will be demonstrated to every intelligence before the 24th of November. Both Republicans and Democrats will see that the only chance of beating Bryanism depends on the election of Gen. TRACY, and that his election can be made certain through support of the Republican ticket.

With that result assured, the anxiety now oppressing the business community would be dissipated forthwith; confidence and buoyancy would come to every market. That, too, is indisputable. Every intelligent man of business knows it, whatever be his political affiliations. It would sweep away every cloud, and the prosperous movement of the markets would go on with a new bound.

Moreover, the superiority of Gen. TRACY to each and all of the candidates opposed to him is acknowledged by everybody. He is the ablest man ever nominated for Mayor of New York, and his long and distinguished record of public service creates confidence in him throughout the community. He is the only candidate whose canvass is honest and straightforward, without deals, and squarely on principle. Leaving politics out of consideration altogether, if a great private corporation was called upon to elect a President or administrator which man would it choose, HENRY GEORGE, a scatter-brained social theorist; VAN WYCK, an easy-going voluptuary; SETH LOW, a college President, who has introduced vicious socialistic teachings into his college, or Gen. TRACY, a solid and conservative man of great legal and demonstrated administrative ability? The question answers itself.

President and Czar Honor the Mikado.

When Japan takes her seat in the forthcoming great conference at Washington it will be the most significant acknowledgment of the two greatest nations of the American and European continents could formally make of her position, character, and influence among the powers of the world. Lord SALISBURY's maladroit action in declining to participate in the proceedings makes the event all the more significant from a historical, as well as in a diplomatic point of view; for it has given the United States and Russia an opportunity, keenly coveted, it may be, of significantly complimenting and honoring, at the expense of Great Britain, this rapidly developing and marvellously progressive young power of the Pacific. This is the plain interpretation to be placed on the decision of the two Governments to discuss the question without

any regard whatever to England and the Canadian pelagic sealing pirates that find shelter under her flag.

But, putting away all considerations of this character, no other course could have been pursued by the Washington Administration and the Emperor of Russia without abandoning the high ground they have taken on a basis just to all parties in interest, and at the same time, creditable to our common civilization. Japan has equitable rights in the preservation of the seal herds. The barbarous slaughter of them by the Canadian hide hunters threatens the extinction of one of her important industries; and, therefore, her exclusion from any international council on the subject would be a wanton violation of her natural right by the Governments guilty of it. If the colonial exigencies of the British Premier's policy impel him to assume this unenviable position of sacrificing justice and principle on the altar of expediency, the utmost leniency he can hope for at this stage of the century is that the world will spare him the expression of its contempt.

Apart from the adjudication of the seal difficulty and the wisdom or unwisdom of Lord SALISBURY in straining after a supposed undue advantage for his side of the controversy, it is not impossible that the coming deliberations may bear in their train consequences of reaching importance. One effect will be, it is most probable, to add a new link to the chain of firm friendship which has subsisted between ourselves and Russia during more than a century. That magnificent empire has no projects to subvert in opposition to our interests. In giving us the opportunity to purchase Alaska she rendered us proportionately as great a service as did France when we acquired Louisiana. On our side we have no sentiments toward Russia save sincere good will and gratitude. Japan, it is to be hoped, as a result of the conference, will be convinced that in us she can ever find sympathy and support in her just efforts along all the lines of national progress.

Perhaps, after all, it is well that Lord SALISBURY should not have a representative present when the United States, Russia and Japan meet in council to discuss the pelagic sealing. The absence of a British diplomat will undoubtedly conduce to larger freedom of debate, a wider latitude of action and a franker confidence in suggestion than might otherwise obtain. All the parties in interest will assuredly be the more comfortable.

The Clergy and the Campaign.

The churches of New York represent in their membership and their congregations the law-abiding, conservative, and orderly sentiment of the community. Even an infidel will agree to that proposition, however much he may dissent from the religious faith and spirit of religious devotion to which they appeal.

The churches, therefore, simply as social agencies, are first among the enlightening and civilizing forces of the community. The clergy, accordingly, are under a grave responsibility to the community for the manner in which they use their very great social influence. It is heavy at all times, but at this particular time more especially it should rest on their consciences with a heavier burden than ever, restraining them from all imprudence of word, and inducing in their calmness and temperance of judgment. It is a time when a clergyman should think with the coolness of his head and be careful that his reason should not be unbalanced by his emotions.

Clergymen are citizens, and being citizens it is their bounden duty to be interested in politics. Naturally, they are partisans, for otherwise they would not be clergymen. They declare their partisanship in their ordination vows. They are all connected with organizations, of which primarily and necessarily they are partisans. The different churches in this republic have no connection with the State, and their organization is purely voluntary, but it is none the less an organized force. Without such organization they would fall to pieces and their value to society would be gone.

Political organization is equally necessary to prevent political anarchy. The great strength of society and government is in the calmness and temperance of judgment. It is a time when a clergyman should think with the coolness of his head and be careful that his reason should not be unbalanced by his emotions. Clergymen are citizens, and being citizens it is their bounden duty to be interested in politics. Naturally, they are partisans, for otherwise they would not be clergymen. They declare their partisanship in their ordination vows. They are all connected with organizations, of which primarily and necessarily they are partisans. The different churches in this republic have no connection with the State, and their organization is purely voluntary, but it is none the less an organized force. Without such organization they would fall to pieces and their value to society would be gone.

Political organization is equally necessary to prevent political anarchy. The great strength of society and government is in the calmness and temperance of judgment. It is a time when a clergyman should think with the coolness of his head and be careful that his reason should not be unbalanced by his emotions. Clergymen are citizens, and being citizens it is their bounden duty to be interested in politics. Naturally, they are partisans, for otherwise they would not be clergymen. They declare their partisanship in their ordination vows. They are all connected with organizations, of which primarily and necessarily they are partisans. The different churches in this republic have no connection with the State, and their organization is purely voluntary, but it is none the less an organized force. Without such organization they would fall to pieces and their value to society would be gone.

Political organization is equally necessary to prevent political anarchy. The great strength of society and government is in the calmness and temperance of judgment. It is a time when a clergyman should think with the coolness of his head and be careful that his reason should not be unbalanced by his emotions. Clergymen are citizens, and being citizens it is their bounden duty to be interested in politics. Naturally, they are partisans, for otherwise they would not be clergymen. They declare their partisanship in their ordination vows. They are all connected with organizations, of which primarily and necessarily they are partisans. The different churches in this republic have no connection with the State, and their organization is purely voluntary, but it is none the less an organized force. Without such organization they would fall to pieces and their value to society would be gone.

Political organization is equally necessary to prevent political anarchy. The great strength of society and government is in the calmness and temperance of judgment. It is a time when a clergyman should think with the coolness of his head and be careful that his reason should not be unbalanced by his emotions. Clergymen are citizens, and being citizens it is their bounden duty to be interested in politics. Naturally, they are partisans, for otherwise they would not be clergymen. They declare their partisanship in their ordination vows. They are all connected with organizations, of which primarily and necessarily they are partisans. The different churches in this republic have no connection with the State, and their organization is purely voluntary, but it is none the less an organized force. Without such organization they would fall to pieces and their value to society would be gone.

social system for which the Church stands necessarily as a conservative force. Mr. Low is simply conducting a diversion, which, being a diversion, is wholly in the interest of the opponents of organized society. Of course it cannot benefit the defenders, and at a time so critical it can accomplish nothing but to serve to divide disastrously the forces of conservatism. The issue is too sharp and awakens too much intensity of feeling on both sides for any outside and independent movement to distract public attention sufficiently to have any chance of direct success of its own. This is no time for eclectic politics. The division is too square and the dividing lines are too sharp for that.

Clergymen are men of education, trained to reason and reflection, and if they deal with politics with their heads, there are no men more likely to come out right, but when they go into politics under the impulse of their blind emotions only, no men are so likely to come out wrong. Of all political campaigns in our remembrance, this has been most distinguished by sheer humbug and rank political immorality. It has been a vile campaign, full of treachery and hypocrisy and false pretence, along with fully as much incoherence. And why? Because scheming and conspiring and blind political ambition has been seeking in all possible ways to avoid the issue between civilization and its enemies, which is bound to be the sole issue fought out on the 24th of November.

Apparently, there has been an assumption that clergymen, because of their political ignorance and consequent credulity, could be relied on to assist in this futile undertaking. Let us hope, however, that when the clergy really begin to think for themselves, the assumption will be proved as false as it is insulting. But they must start out with their thinking without delay; lest they wake up the morning after election to the uncomfortable discovery that they had been fighting on the side of the enemies of civilization.

Tooley Street in Brooklyn.

For the last two or three days Brooklyn has had every opportunity to become alarmed. That it has not become alarmed shows the settled courage of its people, for they are dwelling in the midst of dangers, although they didn't know it until last Friday. Then the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee whitened all the streets and darkened all the minds of that city by a masterly circular, the work of an unknown but a prodigious hand.

"The tyranny and corruption of party organization," says this masterpiece, with a passionate scorn of syntax, "has again brought into existence a body of men known as the Citizens' Committee." These committee, this offspring of tyranny and corruption, will support SETH LOW for Mayor, for the reasons subjoined:

"They believe that the strife of parties endangers the State, and they call upon good citizens for moral, political, and financial support."

"Without party organization they must depend upon the patriotism of the people, and they ask you to share with them the expense of this campaign."

"With your support they will be enabled to again manifest that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Contributions may be sent to any member of the finance committee or to the committee's treasurer, a distinguished statesman of the name of HAIGHT, P. O. box 46, Brooklyn.

Mr. HAIGHT and his fellow financiers must be very busy counting in the money, if Brooklyn thoroughly apprehends the danger of the State. Yet Brooklyn is reported as calm and normal, not scared in the least by the strife of parties or the thrilling outcry of the offspring of tyranny and corruption.

Well, if contributions do not come in, and government of, by, and for the people remains a thing of the past, the rest of the earth, Tooley street will not be so much self-reproach. Tooley street has done its duty. Brooklyn has had fair warning.

The Atlas Company and the Canal.

The grant of Nicaragua to the Maritime Canal Company, which our Government now contemplates acquiring by purchase, stipulates that the company shall have the right to construct and operate a railway along the whole extent of the canal, or any part of it. The value of this provision is obvious not only from the fact that the railway might be of the greatest use for transporting material and workmen during the construction of a canal, but also because such a line, if adversely owned, might come into competition more or less with the canal, especially when the completion of the latter should have increased the settlements along its banks. One of the very first steps, it will be remembered, taken by the ill-fated Panama Company, under Mr. DE LESSEPS, was to acquire the already existing railroad across the Isthmus, at a large cost.

It will therefore be understood that when, some time ago, our Government learned that Nicaragua, notwithstanding its relations to the Canal Company, had granted to others certain rights of steam navigation along the San Juan River, and therewith sundry tramway and railroad rights, it became immediately anxious to know the exact facts. It appears that the British corporation which has received this recent concession is the Atlas Steamship Company, and that it is expressly declared that the grant is not to conflict with the rights of the United States Government in the canal "along the same line." Still, the phrase just quoted suggests the possibility of encroachments upon the Canal Company's rights and privileges, while the wording of the new contract is also suggestive.

The arrangement with the Atlas Company is avowedly based on "the idea of developing the steam navigation of Lake Nicaragua and the River San Juan del Norte, which each day becomes less navigable, and to facilitate the communication to the Atlantic, on which great interests depend, with the expectation of developing the commerce and agriculture of the country. This project, however, should be so guarded as not to cut into the province of the canal, which is to cost perhaps from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The new company is to maintain a regular line of steamers between Granada, on the northern part of Lake Nicaragua, and Greytown. And, in addition, the contract gives the Atlas Company the exclusive right of steam navigation in the Sillico Lagoon for thirty years, and a right of constructing tramways and railroads "at the best places to avoid the obstacles in the River San Juan." Apart from other objections to the contract, the question arises whether the clause just quoted might not conflict with the contract with the Maritime Canal Company, even though in the latter Nicaragua only agreed "to abstain from granting a concession to a railroad, such as might

compete with the canal for the transportation of merchandise." It should be said that Sillico Lagoon is a small body of water, a few miles from Greytown, and about midway between the proposed canal route and the lower part of the San Juan River.

It may perhaps be held that the present is an auxiliary arrangement entered into from necessity, through the increasing need of making the San Juan more navigable, and in view of the delays attendant on constructing the canal. But here we note the peculiar provision that the contract for the railroad between Colorado Junction and Sillico Lagoon shall not be transferred to any other person, foreign company, or Government, thus preventing our own Government from acquiring it, should this course be deemed advisable.

It may perhaps be urged that the new concession is really only a part of the internal improvement of Nicaragua over which that country retains control, and that it may be a benefit to the canal. But this is a matter on which those who are interested in the canal want the opportunity of judgment. It is plainly desirable that the greater enterprise should not be impaired in any way by the smaller, and our Government has therefore properly directed its representative in Nicaragua to examine the new project thoroughly, so that a protest may be entered against it if required.

Follow Him!

What every Republican in the Low movement must have felt to be true and to be pressing him to repentance was most credibly said last Saturday by Mr. GEORGE E. WALDO, a member of the so-called Committee of Fifty, or Low annex, in Brooklyn. Mr. WALDO rejoined the Republicans with this statement:

"Since the Citizens' Committee of Fifty has concluded to make independent nominations, and so to make a separate ticket in the Republican primary, I cannot, of course, honorably remain in both the Republican organization and the Citizens' Committee, and, consequently, hereby resign from the Committee of Fifty."

"I consented to become a member of this committee with the expectation of a union ticket being nominated by all the anti-Tammany organizations. I was disposed to overlook this action and use my best efforts to secure the nomination of Mr. Low by the Republican party, notwithstanding the action of the Citizens' Union. The party as a whole, however, was not willing to overlook it, and the result is that no unity of action is possible against Tammany Hall, and the only hope of success in this campaign seems to be in the candidacy of Gen. TRACY."

For this resolute reassertion of political convictions against the dictates of the vanity that can make no retraction under any circumstances, Mr. WALDO deserves the gratitude of every serious-minded conservative citizen and the respect of every voter in the Greater New York capable of appreciating a manly act. He erred originally in attempting to induce the Republican party to accept a non-partisan candidate. It was not that the Republican party was not willing to overlook the action of the Citizens' Union. The Republican party could not overlook it. As keepers of a commanding division of a great political organization extending throughout the country, they could no more accept SETH LOW as their candidate, on any agreement on his part, than they could nominate the nominee of Tammany Hall or of the Democratic Alliance.

But Mr. WALDO was not alone. Other men who have wandered blindly into the Citizens' Union are genuine believers in the present mission and value of the Republican organization. Let them speak out like Mr. WALDO.

The Deal Between Low and George.

The assertion has been made and is repeated still that the deal between the Low agents and the agents of HENRY GEORGE was neither proposed nor suggested on the side of the Citizens' Union. Here are the exact facts as to the proceedings, as related by the New York Times of last Saturday, a thick-and-thin supporter of Low:

"A deal was made yesterday between TOM L. JOHNSON, representing Henry George, and the candidates of the Citizens' Union, whereby the county ticket under the Henry George ticket, which is known as the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson."

"The deal between Mr. GEORGE's friends and the Citizens' Union was brought about through a visit made by Chairman KETCHELL of the Citizens' Union to Mr. JOHNSON, who was seeking the endorsement of the Henry George faction for several candidates of the Citizens' Union. The two men talked the matter over, and as candidate after candidate was gone over, Mr. JOHNSON said he was willing to endorse them, but that he would not do so until he had seen Mr. GEORGE. It was agreed at last that Mr. GEORGE's county ticket should be the name as that of the Citizens' Union."

The overture, accordingly, came from the Low agents, as GEORGE's managers now assert. Low's men came to GEORGE's, not GEORGE's to Low's. Moreover, the deal stands. We hear no word from the Citizens' Union indicating that it has a thought of retiring from it. Thus the close alliance between Low and GEORGE is demonstrated to everybody. The narrative of the proceeding in the New York Times thus goes on:

"Yesterday each and every candidate of the Citizens' Union received a letter by special delivery requesting him to be ready to endorse the county ticket of the Henry George ticket, which is known as the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson."

"During the afternoon Mr. JOHNSON, who had opened up headquarters at the Everett House, quietly received the letter, and by a streamer to the Citizens' movement and among the friends of Mr. GEORGE. Mr. GEORGE was also called and informed of what was in the air, although the details of the route were not explained to him. Mr. JOHNSON left the Everett House at once, and by a streamer to the route reached the United Charities building in time to see the various candidates on the county ticket."

"Mr. JOHNSON had called a meeting of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee in the morning, and at that meeting he had explained the situation. The committee decided that it was a matter for the candidates to decide for themselves, and the meeting at the Charities building was called. Mr. JOHNSON met the candidates, and after telling them of the committee's action, said the committee thought the move a wise one politically. He then asked Mr. JOHNSON, who was present, to address the meeting. Mr. JOHNSON said the committee representing the Citizens' Union had decided to endorse a good city government and having in view the same object, felt that it would be dividing the force of good government to have two tickets in the field."

It appears, then, that Low and GEORGE are in harmony in their desire for "good city government," and have come together as natural allies.

How does that strike conservative men?

If it is true that the iron trade of Pennsylvania is going to build a colossal steamer somewhere near the headwaters of the Ohio River, and that the Citizens' Union is encouraged, to be sure, the honor comes somewhat late, but when it comes it will be of heroic size. We should have supposed, however, that the workers in iron and brass, but the world-grinding and universal Smith family would have been the proper persons to erect a memorial of TUBAL CAIN.

of available use among the colored men was 25.75 per thousand of strength, while among the whites it was 34.72. The colored soldier, on the average, lost 9.42 days during the year on the average, while the white soldier lost 12.71. A fact specially worth noting is that the hospital admission rate for interperence was 31.20 among the white soldiers and only 5.70 among the colored. If we couple these statistics with the well-known low rate of desertion among the colored troops, as compared with the whites, it becomes clear that, so far as economy of maintenance is concerned, no mistake was made in organizing the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Here is a remarkable list of an office-seeker's disclaimers of personal self-seeking. We append Mr. SETH LOW's own certificates of his ruling motives in the present campaign:

"In view of the grave importance of the first election on the part of the State, I was compelled to do so three years ago."

"I am still charged with responsibilities that I cannot lay aside, except under compulsion of a public duty that cannot be gained."

"I realize the solemnity of the call that is made upon me, and my decision has been reached soberly and in fear of God."

"As I feel constrained by a sense of public duty to accept the nomination for Mayor of the city of New York, I feel it my duty to Columbia University to accept in your lands, for such action as you may see fit to take, my resignation as President."

"Nothing but a deep sense of the imperative nature of the call to public duty could have led me to accept the nomination."

To this carefully listed list of irresistible moral obligations, another statement is worthy of being added:

"I could wish that this popular movement had designated some other man to lead the struggle."

The merit of these grandiloquent tributes to Mr. LOW's noble slavery to duty is described by the Hon. WILLIAM LYONS STURGEON's searching comment upon Mr. LOW's history in the past year, and knew a year ago," said Mr. STURGEON.

"Mr. LOW wants to be Mayor and to have power on earth could stop him." He was bound to be a candidate, unification or disintegration, Republican or Democratic nomination, and bound to discover some plausible reason for his candidacy under every successive development of the situation."

Whereas SETH LOW to his bosom as a colleague in politics smears himself with the slime of insincerity and deceit.

TO AVOID PROSECUTING READER.

District Attorney Fox wishes to withdraw from the Wamamaker Case.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 11.—Before Judge Scott this morning James W. Fox, the District Attorney, presented a petition asking to be relieved of the duty of prosecuting the case against Gen. Frank Reeder, who charged with conspiracy against John Wamamaker, and praying the Court to appoint a special District Attorney to conduct the case. His petition said:

"My reason for the relations existing between myself and the case against Gen. Reeder, and the fact that I am a petitioner, is that it would be unduly and improperly for him to act as District Attorney in the trial of said cases."

Subsequently, at the request of W. C. Shipman, of counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Fox withdrew the application temporarily but presented it again after a short delay. He asked the Court to suspend action on the petition until counsel could get together and consult about it. Judge Scott said it was a matter in which the Court was not obliged to hear any suggestions and that he would appoint a special District Attorney to conduct the case.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Fox said that he felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the case, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney. He said that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney, and that he was going to resign from the office of District Attorney.

APPEARS IN ALASKA.

Report of Capt. Tuttle of the Revenue Cutter Bear on the Situation on the Yukon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Capt. Francis Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear has made a report to the Treasury Department of the operations of the vessels in Alaskan waters this season up to Sept. 16, at which date he was at St. Michael. After narrating the movements of the vessels, he referred to the condition of affairs in Alaska, growing out of the Klondike excitement, and his statements are of interest.

"At present," he said, "there are in port seven sealing vessels and six river steamers. One of the river steamers is in process of construction on the bank, and the other five are people are encamped, awaiting the completion of these vessels. Seven vessels are yet expected to arrive with many passengers. There is no possible chance for these people to reach the interior before the season closes. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is a small matter in view of the situation above. The Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those